2. The method of claim 1 wherein said surface active polymer comprises

a) a backbone having one or more interactive group for physically entangling with chains of said base polymer and one or more hydrophilic regions; and

b) one or more functional groups which are covalently bonded to the backbone or are pendant groups which are attached to hydrophilic regions of the backbone.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the functional groups are conjugatable groups for covalently bonding bioactive molecules to the surface of the polymeric matrix or bioactive molecules.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the surface-active polymer is selected from the group consisting of poly (lysine), acetylated poly(lysine), and poly(glutamic acid.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein an oil-in-water or an oil-in-oil emulsion method is used to make said matrix.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the amount of the surface active polymer in the mixture is less than 0.5% (w/w) of the base polymer.

7. A polymeric particle having an outer surface, said polymeric particle comprising:

a) a poly lactide-co-glycolide base polymer; and

b) a surface-active polymer, said surface active polymer comprising

i) a backbone having one or more interactive regions which are physically entangled with said base polymer and one or more hydrophilic regions which extend from the surface of said particle when said particle is placed in an aqueous solution, and

ii) one or more functional groups which are covalently bonded to the backbone of said surface-active polymer or are pendant groups which are attached to hydrophilic regions of the backbone of said surface-active polymer.

8. The polymeric particle of claim 7 wherein the functional groups are conjugatable groups for covalently bonding bioactive molecules to the surface of the polymeric matrix or bioactive molecules.

9. The polymeric particle of claim 7 wherein the surface-active polymer is selected from the group consisting of poly(lysine), acetylated poly(lysine), and poly(glutamic acid).

10. The polymeric particle of claim 8 wherein the bioactive molecule is selected from the group consisting of a ligand, an antibody, a peptide, a nucleic acid and a compound which allows the particle to avoid the reticuloendothelial system.

11. The polymeric particle of claim 7 wherein the loading level of the surface-active polymer is less than 2% (w/w) of the base polymer.

12. The polymeric particle of claim 11 wherein the loading level of the surface-active polymer is less than 1% (w/w) of the base polymer.

13. The polymeric particle of claim 7 wherein said particle further comprises a drug incorporated therein.

14. The polymeric particle of claim 8 wherein the conjugatable groups are selected from the group consisting of amines, hydroxyls, carbonyls, thiols, and carboxylic acids.

15. The polymeric particle of claim 8 wherein the bioactive molecules are conjugated to the surface active polymer by an amide, ester, or thioether linkage.

16. A polymeric particle having an outer surface, said polymeric particle comprising:

a) a poly lactide-co-glycolide base polymer; and

b) a surface-active polymer, said surface active polymer comprising

i) a backbone having one or more interactive regions which are physically entangled with chains of said base polymer and one or more hydrophilic regions which extend from the surface of said particle when said particle is placed in an aqueous solution, and

ii) one or more functional groups which are covalently bonded to the backbone or are pendant groups which are attached to hydrophilic regions of the backbone wherein the surface active polymer is a poly (L-lysine) or acetylated poly (L-lysine).

17. A method for preparing a biocompatible polymeric matrix having functional groups on the surface thereof, comprising:

a) swelling a polymeric sheet comprising a bicompatible and bioresorbable base polymer,

b) contacting said sheet with a solution comprising a surface-active functional polymer and a solvent for a time sufficient to allow chains of the base polymer to become entangled with chains of the surface-active polymer, and

c) deswelling the polymeric sheet.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the base polymer is poly lactide-co-glycolide.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric sheet is swollen by heating or by solvating in a solvent.

20. The method of claim 17 wherein the surface active polymer is is selected from the group consisting of poly (lysine), acetylated poly(lysine), and poly(glutamic acid).

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